UNITED
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7 October 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 81

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 7 October 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the joint declaration of the President of the Republic of Serbia, H.E. Mr. Slobodan Milošević, and the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegović.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

JOINT DECLARATION

I Presidents Slobodan Milosevic and Alija Izetbegovic are firmly committed to peace and strive for:
lasting stability in Southeast Europe;
equality and cooperation of all nations and people.

II They will persist in their efforts to have the time of confrontations and conflicts replaced by the time of cooperation and prosperity.

III The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Hercegovina will resolve all mutual issues in the spirit of good will and understanding.

Achieving and maintaining the atmosphere of good will and understanding assumes that they will refrain, in their bilateral and international relations, from political and legal acts which do not contribute to the development of friendly relations and cooperation.

IV The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will respect the integrity of Bosnia and Hercegovina in accordance with the Dayton Agreement which affirmed the continuity of various forms of statal organization of Bosnia and Hercegovina that the peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina had during their history.

Bosnia and Hercegovina accepts the State continuity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Both sides agree to resolve issues of succession on the basis of the rules of international law on succession of States and by agreement.

V Ensuring pre-conditions for resolving all outstanding issues in the spirit of peace and cooperation,

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Hercegovina will:
- establish mutual diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors;
- ensure that citizens can travel across the border without visas or any particular formalities;
- remove all restrictions on free trade and business activities of both sides;
- ensure, on the basis of reciprocity, equal treatment for business subjets from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Hercegovina in respect to the use of road, railway and other traffic and infrastructure facilities;
- encourage the development of long-term economic cooperation and provide special facilities for the opening of economic representative offices and other institutions of importance to the development of economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other forms of cooperation.

VI In order to realize the foregoing objectives the two sides will immediately proceed to the preparation and conclusion of respective agreements.

VII The two Presidents express their gratitude to President Jacques Chirac for his hospitality and emphasize the importance of the constructive role played by France and its contribution to the process of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Europe.

Paris, 3 October 1996

Slobodan Milosevic, signed

Alija Izetbegovic, signed

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**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda items 27, 71, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 145 and 159
NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS
SECTORAL POLICY QUESTIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS
REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
ELIMINATION OF COERCIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COMPULSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 30 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to enclose the Declaration of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at the meeting held on 24 September 1996 at United Nations Headquarters to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 27, 71, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 145 and 159, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio LONDOÑO PAREDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, issued on 24 September 1996 on the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement

The heads of State or Government, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the non-aligned countries who met in New York on the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the Belgrade Conference in 1961, paid homage to the founding fathers for the courage, vision, leadership and commitment they showed, which inspired the historic decision leading to the creation of the Movement.

They reaffirmed that the philosophy of non-alignment and its main principles maintained their full validity, and that, under the current circumstances, the Movement constituted today more than ever the ideal forum to continue to coordinate the interests and positions of the non-aligned countries in the international arena. They declared their firm commitment that the Movement should continue to lead the developing countries in negotiations and in international forums.

They emphasized that the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries would continue to be based on the principle of solidarity and that its action would be inspired by the legacy from the struggle against colonialism and racism, the defence of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the full respect and promotion of international law, abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the peaceful settlement of disputes. They reaffirmed the right of self-determination of all peoples, taking into account the particular situation of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation. They also called upon the international community to resist jointly all new modalities of intervention, economic coercion and other measures of an extraterritorial character that currently threaten the non-aligned countries.

They affirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, faithful to its tradition of renewing itself according to the needs demanded by changes in international relations, would continue to promote collective action with the purpose of extending its role and participation in world affairs; it would reinforce the means and broaden the issues of consultation with other countries.

They declared that during the next century, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in accordance with the Final Document of the Cartagena Summit, would promote, with the same determination as in the present, economic and social development, the eradication of poverty, the solution to the debt problem, the fight against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and nuclear disarmament.

They reaffirmed that the Movement would continue to promote the restructuring, revitalization and democratization of the United Nations based on the principles contained in its Charter, as well as the restructuring of the international financial system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, all on the basis of the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

They urged all members of the international community to eradicate from the face of the earth all imperial, hegemonic and aggressive policies and to contribute to the construction of a democratic system of international relations that responds to the aspirations for development, peace, equality and justice of the countries and peoples of the globe.

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Agenda item 9

GENERAL DEBATE

Letter dated 4 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the reply of the delegation of Burundi to the statement made on Friday, 4 October 1996, by Mr. Benjamin William Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 9.

(Signed) Nsanze TERENCE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Reply of the delegation of Burundi to the statement concerning the situation in Burundi made on 4 October 1996 by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session

The delegation of Burundi to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly listened with interest to the statement - particularly the references to Burundi - made this morning, 4 October 1996, by Mr. Benjamin William Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The delegation of Burundi wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the United Republic of Tanzania for its willingness to help the people of Burundi to overcome the crisis and pursue efforts to achieve peace and security in the entire Great Lakes region.

The delegation of Burundi nevertheless feels compelled to provide the General Assembly with some necessary clarifications regarding the requirements laid down by neighbouring countries at the Arusha summit meeting, held on 31 July 1996, and at the same time to point out that these requirements have been satisfied in full.

The requirements concerned the following points:

1. Restoration of the National Assembly;

2. Restoration of the activities of political parties;

3. Dialogue with armed groups.

In its statement of 1 October 1996 to the General Assembly, the delegation of Burundi clearly indicated that the Parliament and political parties had been reinstated by decree No. 100/023 of 13 September 1996. It also reiterated the Burundian Government's firm and solemn commitment to a dialogue and a discussion of all of the country's fundamental issues with all the political partners concerned, including armed factions, without exception.

All these measures were brought to the attention of the heads of State of the region, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council and the supreme body of our Organization, the General Assembly.

In this connection, reference should be made to the letter dated 25 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/51/409-S/1996/788).

The Government of Burundi believes that it has met the requirements laid down by its neighbouring countries. It therefore reiterates its urgent request

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that those countries immediately lift the embargo that was unjustly and illegally imposed against Burundi. Such a decision would help to alleviate the indescribable suffering of all segments of its population, whose vulnerability has been greatly increased by three years of war, and would at the same time facilitate the establishment of a dialogue, particularly by opening up land, sea and air routes.

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